



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

CUBA.

*Smallpox in Cuba.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *April 8, 1896.*

SIR: Smallpox is epidemic in many parts of eastern Cuba, and, between the lack of sanitary discipline and moving troops, bids fair to continue until, between the disease and vaccination, the culture field is exhausted. * * *

Very respectfully,

PULASKI F. HYATT,
United States Consul.

*Sanitary report from Santiago.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *April 4, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended on Saturday, April 4:

Sixty-four deaths have been reported for this period, of which 5 were from yellow fever, 1 from smallpox, 10 from remittent fever, 6 from tuberculosis, 1 from typhoid fever, 1 from dysentery, 1 from diphtheria, 4 from pernicious fever; the rest from common diseases, acute and chronic, of noncontagious character.

Smallpox is rapidly spreading, and 1 death is reported for the week. The building put up by the municipality as a smallpox hospital does not provide accommodation for all the cases, and as it is already full of patients, I do not see what will be done for those attacked later on. In one house alone 13 persons were found suffering from this terrible disease. As I mentioned in my last report, vaccination is carried on to a large extent, but there are thousands yet to be vaccinated, as there is a popular belief among the lower classes that vaccination brings on the disease when practiced during an epidemic.

Yellow fever is still raging among the new recruits, and the Government has at last seen the wisdom of building separate barracks, where the sick from this fever are now confined.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAMINERO, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

GIBRALTAR.

*Quarantine notices.*GIBRALTAR, *April 6, 1896.*

It has been decided by the board of health that arrivals from Alexandria shall be admitted to free pratique.

By order,

JOHN C. KING,
Secretary to the Board.

GIBRALTAR, *April 8, 1896.*

The board of health this day decided to reimpose the order of the 9th ultimo, that all vessels from Alexandria shall be subject to quarantine on arrival, unless they have completed twelve clear days from date of departure and have health on board.

By order,

JOHN C. KING,
Secretary to the Board.